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No. 17,126.

號九月四年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 9, 1918.

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I—Authorized Capital \$5,000,000
Subscribed Capital \$4,500,000
Paid-up Capital \$2,457,500
II—Fire Funds.....\$3,877,047
III—Life & Annuity Funds.....\$7,887,590
Sinking Fund Account.....\$128,230
\$23,970,387
Revenue Fire Branch.....\$2,381,456
Life and Annuity Branches.....\$1,141,583
Revenue Marine Department.....\$37,229
Other Receipts.....\$78,940
\$5,539,208
The Accumulative Funds of the various
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8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
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1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 3.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
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12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
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5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
6.30 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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time stated in the Company's time tables,
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on application at the Company's Office.
No season tickets will be issued until
payment therefor has been made in Bank
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WONG FING WA, Manager
Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

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All the News of Hongkong and the Far East.

THE WAR. TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

**BRITISH OFFICIAL
REPORTS.**
BRITISH LINE SLIGHTLY
ADVANCED.

LONDON, April 8.
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig
reports:—
We advanced our line slightly,
during the night, on the south bank
of the Somme, eastward of Vire-sous-
Corbie.
We took a few prisoners north-
ward of the Somme, near Neuville-
Vitasse.
There was increased hostile arti-
llery activity during the night on the
whole battle-front.
There was heavy hostile gas shell-
ing between Lens and the La Bassée
Canal and also eastward of Arras-
tieres.

**FRENCH OFFICIAL
REPORTS.**
SHARP FIGHTING AT CERTAIN
POINTS.
FUTILE ENEMY ATTACKS.

LONDON, April 8.
A French communiqué states:—
Our artillery stopped attempted
enemy attacks in the region of
Hargard and in Sauterre and caught
concentrations of troops at various
points of the front to the north of
Montdidier.

A strong German attack on the
right of the Meuse and north-east
of Hill 344 was repulsed after sharp
fighting.
The enemy's losses were import-
ant. We took 20 prisoners.
Seven aeroplanes and two balloons
were brought down.
Five tons of bombs were dropped
on cantonments in the Roze region.

**VIOLENT ARTILLERY ACTIONS ON
FRENCH FRONT.**

LONDON, April 8.
A French communiqué states:—
The night was marked by violent
artillery actions, notably on the left
bank of the Oise.

AMIENS STILL THE ENEMY GOAL.

PARIS, April 8.
A semi-official message states that
so far, there is no reason to regard
the German attack at Hill 344 yester-
day, as indicating a forthcoming
offensive on this sector.

The Chauny-Barris affair does not
seem to point to any new departure
of a general nature.
A great mass of German reserves
is still moving towards Amiens
which is still the goal of the German
High Command, though the latter
is momentarily forced to interrupt
the forward movement, owing to the
exhaustion and heavy losses of his
troops.

**LONG-RANGE BOMBARDMENT OF
PARIS.**

ONE GUN BURSTS.
PARIS, April 8.
An official report states:—
The bursting of one of the long-
range guns bombarding Paris, which
is confirmed from a sure source,
occurred on the 25th ultimo.

A lieutenant and nine men were
killed.
The long-range bombardment con-
tinued yesterday, but there were no
victims.

**PRESS CORRESPONDENTS'
REPORTS.**

**GERMANS ASSEMBLING IMMENSE
NUMBERS OF GUNS.**
**ENEMY MOWED DOWN BY
NEW ZEALANDERS.**

LONDON, April 8.
Reuter's Correspondent at British
Headquarters, in continuation of a
message telegraphed on the evening
of the 7th instant, says:—
The counter-attack at Arras
Wood on the 6th was brilliant,
practically re-establishing our posi-
tion along the old line. We took 20
prisoners and a dozen machine-guns.

Casualties among German officers
have been exceptionally heavy in the
past fortnight, apparently because
they have been moving more freely
than heretofore among the men.
There has been also such a toll of
non-coms. that a general comb-out
of the older classes is progressing to
replace them.

Three attacks against the New
Zealanders proved horribly costly to
the enemy. On each occasion the
New Zealanders continued firing with
Lewis guns until the rapidly thinning
waves were sufficiently close. Then
they bombed them furiously with
hand grenades. It is easy to believe
their assurance that the Boches dis-
liked this form of resistance.
Their dead are lying like cornstalks
at harvest time before the New
Zealanders' positions.

The Germans are bringing im-
mense numbers of guns of every
calibre into the struggle, but we are
combating them pretty adequately.
Thus last evening a heavy bomb-
ardment broke out east of Villers
and Bretonneville. We have reasons
to believe it is preliminary to an
infantry attack. We retaliated with
such intensity that the enemy bomb-
ardment died down, with nothing
transpiring.

A captured airman attributes our
greater aerial activity to the greater
numbers and superior qualities of
British machines. Consequently the
Germans cannot afford to risk flying
over our territory to any great
extent.

The enemy is employing machine-
guns, operated by trained teams, in
very large numbers, and is also
losing them in very large numbers.

GERMAN REPORT.

LONDON, April 7.
A German official message states:—
After violent artillery activity the
British and French attacked at the
Ancre and the Arras.

The English masses collapsed
northward of Beaumont Hamel and
before the bridgehead position at
Albert.

The French vainly stormed, be-
tween Costel and Mailly, eastward
of Thury, near Contigny and five
times near Masnil. All the attacks
broke down after desperate hand-to-
hand fighting.

We crossed the marshes of the
Oise and stormed the suburbs of
Chauny. We also took positions
near Amigny and the north-eastern
portion of Cicy Wood, taking over
1,400 prisoners.

We brought down eighteen aéro-
planes.

BOLO'S FINAL APPEAL REJECTED.

PARIS, April 8.
President Poincaré has rejected
Bolo's final appeal.
(Continued on Page 5.)

INTIMATIONS

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EUROPEAN LADY, residing at 7 and 8 years. Apply—
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APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to WALTER DOUGLAS GRAHAM a Certificate of Sixty Shares in the Company or other Certificate or Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the Original Certificate No. 1909 for shares numbered 2877/28834 and dated 11th January 1909, has been LOST or DESTROYED. AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such Original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK,
Secretary.
Dated 4th day of April, 1915.

NOTICE

HAVING RESUMED charge of my Business carried on under the style of Messrs. S. C. ISMAIL & CO., I, the undersigned, hereby give notice that from this date all Cheques on Bankers, Contracts and other matters in connection with the Business of the Firm will be SIGNED by me.

S. C. ISMAIL.
Hongkong, April 3, 1915.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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A Variety to suit all Tastes.
OXFORD SAUSAGES,
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Telephone No. 491.
Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above League will be held in the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion on THURSDAY, April 11th, at 5.15 P.M. Clubs interested are requested to send representatives.

F. LINDSAY WOODS,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, April 8, 1915.

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7311 "The Bing Boys' Selection (Band) Parts 1 and 2 ... "
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7315 "Dream of Delight, Waltz... Our Nellie ... "
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7314 "Cossack March ... " "The Soldiers' Return, March ... "

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MAGNUM SIZE

"CAPSTAN NAVY CUT" CIGARETTES
HAVE ARRIVED IN THE COLONY AND
ARE NOW ON SALE AT ALL
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THIS ADVERTISEMENT IS ISSUED BY

BRITISH-AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., LTD.

COURTSHIPS IN THE WAR ZONE.

AN ENTENTE OF HEARTS.

Mr. Alexander M. Thompson, the well-known Labour writer, contributes the following article to the "Daily Mail":—

The soldier and the girl. It is an old, old story, old as the old courtyard of the old building in the old French town where the scene was enacted; but the change of time had given it a new meaning. For the old French garden of the old French house had become the pleasure of a club for British officers, and though the girl was French the soldier was English.

Like the maid in the nursery song, she "was in the garden hanging out the clothes," and he, an officer's batman, was collaborating. It did not appear to be a "useful collaboration." On her side the work consisted mostly of remonstrant cries, explanatory gestures, and plentiful giggles; on his side there was a steady, stolid cheerfulness of "clumsiness whose consistency suggested guile."

To the superficial and sentimental observer they would have seemed to be transmuting the prosaic labour into conventional romance. As a matter of fact, between themselves, they were making history. They were perfecting the Cordial Understanding. They were broadening the base of the great democratic alliance. They were laying concrete floors for the structure of the future League of Nations.

In this very humanitarian work many thousands of French maidens and British Tommies in this north-east corner of France are now strenuously engaged. They are throwing their hearts into it. They are grappling it, as "one may say, with both hands."

You shall see a boy of merry French girls marching—or rather dancing—arm in arm to work in a British military factory, and you shall hear them singing "Tipperary" or "Blighty is the place for me" with a correctness of accent which reflects infinite credit on the painstaking patience and thoroughness of their British military instructors.

These, fantastically cosmopolitan factories contain also Hindu, Singapore, and Chinese workers, who watch the proceedings with benevolent grins. There are also German prisoners, who do not look equally pleased.

For assuredly, this phenomenon will, in the long run, have consequences. "Do many of our Tommies marry these French girls?" "I asked my British military chauffeur," "Neither!" he answered.

"How many have you heard of?" "I practised."

"Oh, I should think I've known quite a dozen among my own pals," he replied. Which obviously means a job.

Mrs. SMITH OF RICARDY.

The fusion of French mental alertness and vivacity with British practical solidity will benefit both peoples. Then think of the educational effect. Imagine Mrs. Jeanne Smith, the Pearly farmer's daughter, installed in Oldham or Pudsey among the wondering sisters, cousins, and aunts of ex-Corporal Smith. Fancy the surprises awaiting Grandpa and Grandma Durand of St. Omer on their first peripatetic adventure of travel overseas and their joy on finding that their son-in-law has not in the case of their daughter followed the habit of the English in selling their wives, at Smithfield. Conceive the shocks and delights of Grandpa and Grandma Smith when they in their turn heard the voyage of discovery to the Condamnes—the strange, wicked land of which they would otherwise have known nothing exact or positive except that the natives boxed with their feet and fed on frogs.

As for the other couples who decide to remain in France, they will settle the French population problem. Only think of it: French wives and British husbands! Oh, is, is! I referred just now to the begetting of consequences; this phenomenon will beget heaps and heaps of interesting and most promising little consequences. The prospect simply dazzles the faculties and confounds reckoning.

There are other factors at work in this war-region to establish cordial understanding between the democracies of France and Britain, factors which will do more to realize international working-class solidarity than was ever dreamt of in Karl Marx's philosophy—more, perhaps, than the promised visit to Paris this week of the Labour deputation which is to pave the way to an International Socialist Conference.

But sufficient for the day is the brightness of the vista I have suggested.

HERR BALLIN'S CRIES: "CASSE- COU!"

Herr Ballin, director of the formerly prosperous Hamburg-America Line, has just made a despairing attempt in the German press to open the eyes of the pan-German fanatics to the suicidal folly of their transience. He reminds them that the ruthless submarine warfare has brought, as he predicted it would, the United States into the war without any corresponding advantage. His fears were ridiculed, but they have been amply justified. Not satisfied with turning American animosity into animosity, the Germans, as Herr Ballin bluntly declares, changed English indifference into active, burning hatred. "Do the pan-Germans realize what that means? What are we to do if the Allies close their ports to our vessels after the war?" asks Herr Ballin, and echo answers, "What?" "Where in Germany to obtain the raw materials that are essential to her industries?" Echo answers, "Where?"

Herr Ballin also asks how German products are to be exported after the war. How, indeed? It is a question the Tirpitzites seem to have overlooked. Without ships maritime trade is impossible, yet they have made the sinking of merchant shipping a whole art of war. Germany has lost the bulk of her fleet, and the loss has not been made up by new vessels, the German shipyards having been monopolized by work for the navy. On the other hand, there will be no ships on charter after the war, as all those remaining afloat will then be requisitioned by the different Governments for national service. In short, Herr Ballin's outspoken onslaught on pan-Germanism proves that Germany has tumbled into the pit which the Tirpitzites dug for the Allies.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

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No. 2 Dock, Kwloon	575	120' 0"	15' 0"	12' 0"	3' 0"
No. 3 Dock, Kwloon	575	120' 0"	15' 0"	12' 0"	3' 0"
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kwloon	575	120' 0"	15' 0"	12' 0"	3' 0"
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kwloon	575	120' 0"	15' 0"	12' 0"	3' 0"
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ABERDEEN					
Hopetown Dock	483	85	15	12	3
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THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

FRIDAY,

the 11th April, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.
Removed to Sales Rooms for Convenience of Sale.

Also
ELECTRIC FANS, CARPETS,
PIANOS,
And
One MOTOR BICYCLE.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers,
Hongkong, Apr. 8, 1918. 307

FOR SALE

"GALESEND" 100 THE PEAK,
8 Rooms.
Apply C. H. CALE,
P. W. D.
Hongkong, Mar. 28, 1918. 277

FOR SALE

TUSCULUM, Barker Road, 165 Peak.
Apply—
DUNCAN CLARK,
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, Mar. 1, 1918. 193

FOR SALE

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Ice House Street,

MOTOR YACHT
Built 1916, had very little usage.
Hull Tankwood
Length, water-line 29' 8"; over all 30'
Beam 7'
Draft 3'
Motor "Scripps", Heavy duty 14 H.P.
Complete with Lavatory, Refrigerator,
a Suit of Sails, and all Accessories.
Price and full particulars may be had from the Undersigned.

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HONGKONG'S MUSICAL HISTORY 50

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Part I—Mammals and Birds 50

Part II—Reptiles, Amphibians and Fishes 50

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CHINESE SCHOOL BOOK ("Sam-Tse King" translated by E. J. Eitel) 20

MR. ROBERT HART'S LAND TAX MEMORANDUM 20

WASHING BOOKS (for men) 30

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RESIDENTIAL FLAT in Prince's Building.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, April 8, 1918. 309

TO LET

NO. 3 CANTON VILLAS, Kowloon.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, April 8, 1918. 310

TO LET

OFFICES in York Building.
No. 1 MORETON TERRACE, HOUSES on Shameen, Canton.
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FROM 1st May next, No. 1, AIMAL VILLAS, corner of Kimberley and Austin Road, Kowloon. One six-roomed House, with separate bath-rooms and kitchen. Apply to—
PATELL & CO.,
King's Buildings, Top Floor.
Hongkong, Mar. 22, 1918. 263

TO LET

IMMEDIATE ENTRY, four very desirable SHOPS situated in Ice House Street, opposite the Grand Hotel, recently reconstructed.
For rent and other particulars apply to the Manager, Hongkong Ice Co., Ltd., 48 Connaught Road Central.
Hongkong, August 2, 1917. 3003

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A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Four roomed houses in Kowloon.
Apply to—
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Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, August 23, 1917.

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AMERICAN CABLES.

JAPAN TO SELL SHIPS TO AMERICA.

[NAVY COMMUNICATION SERVICE TO MANILA PAPERS].
Washington, April 2.

The War Trade Board has issued a statement reading in part as follows: "Negotiations between the United States and Japanese shipbuilders have resulted in an agreement to purchase 13 Japanese ships of about 100,000 tons deadweight capacity, which will be added to the United States Shipping Board fleet within a few months."

"These vessels are large modern steamers and with the exception of one, none are more than two years old. Delivery at American ports will begin not later than May and will be finished in September."

"A progressively higher price per ton is probable according to the month of delivery as there is a premium on early delivery."

"In return, the War Trade Board has agreed to deliver to Japanese shipbuilders a corresponding amount of steel for shipbuilding, ten for ton. Further negotiations are in progress to secure from Japanese shipbuilders 200,000 additional tons of construction in return for steel."

ACQUISITION OF GERMAN DOCKS AT NEW YORK.

Washington, April 2.
President Wilson has signed a law permitting the sale of the great properties owned in America by corporations which have been virtually adjuncts of the German Foreign Office and military system.

The law enables the United States to acquire all the German steamship docks in New York harbor, etc. The investments of the Kaiser, ex-Chancellor Bethmann-Hollweg, former Ambassador Bernstorff and other German junkers are included in the terms of the Bill.

SIX NEW U.S. DESTROYERS.

WASHINGTON, April 3.
Secretary of the Navy Daniels has announced that six new destroyers have been completed and named after American naval heroes.

PUNISHMENT FOR DISLOYALTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, April 3.
The Senate Judiciary Committee has favorably reported a bill imposing a penalty for disloyalty. The Senate adopted an amendment prescribing 20 years imprisonment and a fine of \$10,000 for anyone who by word or act supports or favors the cause of Germany in the present war or by word or act opposes the cause of the United States.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN ACTION IN FRANCE.

WASHINGTON, April 3.
The enthusiasm here equals that described in cables from correspondents as having been aroused among the American soldiers overseas by the "forward march" under their new leadership in the great battle in France.

The number of soldiers thus sent against the Germans is being held as a strict military secret except that it is stated that "more than 100,000" will participate. Few many more than this number will be sent against the Russians is not intimated.

Government officials expect the United States fighter to perform creditably alongside the soldiers of the Allies, who are greatly admired here for their gallant fighting of the past week.

Cables describe the American advance to the battle front as orderly and speedy, the men singing as they march. General Pershing's headquarters is described as buzzing with systematized activities.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

Washington, April 4.
All of the soldiers at present in the United States except about 15 per cent required to assist in training the additional million men who are coming to the National Army training camps this summer will be in France by August, according to a decision reported to have just been made by the War Department.

All the military chiefs and the Press of the nation rejoice in the above news, which came as somewhat of a surprise to the country.

The forces now in training camps which are applying for transportation to Europe are regarded as sufficiently trained for immediate effective fighting. They are being sent "over there" just as fast as ships can be obtained to carry them. The disposition of troops and transportation already made will enable several hundred thousand men to reach Europe in time to participate in the present great battle if the fighting is protracted as it was at Verdun.

One whole army corps of the Pershing forces is it stated, is already actively co-operating with the Allies against the German offensive.

American-made armored cars have proved valuable in checking the German rush. They are reported to have inflicted enormous losses.

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makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

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GOVERNMENT CONTROL OF THE MEAT INDUSTRY.

WASHINGTON, April 3.
President Wilson has named a Commission to shape the national policy governing the production, sale and distribution of meats during the war. This action is in accordance with a recommendation of the Food Administrator Hoover, who has noted the favorable results of the policy of regulating the steel, copper and zinc industries.

The Meat Commission consists of Secretary of Agriculture Houston, the chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, the chairman of the United States Tariff Board, Secretary of Labour Wilson and Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Hoover outlined the new plan in a letter to the President in which he said: "This change in policy may take the form of a more definite direction of the large packers or even government operation of all packing establishments."

CONTROL OVER LABOUR.

WASHINGTON, April 3.
The United States Employment Service has divided the country into 13 districts, thus facilitating the maintenance of equilibrium in the country's labour supply. Steady employment is assured by the federal dissemination of information as to localities where labour shortages exist, thus enabling the shifting of labour to the places where it is most needed.

MONEY FOR SYRIAN RELIEF.

NEW YORK, Mar. 30.
The American Committee for Armenian and Syrian Relief reports its February receipts as \$841,818, making the total to date \$8,240,168.

HUN'S JEWEL ISLE.

INTERRED SWINDLER'S BOTTLE FULL OF DIAMONDS.

Among the adventures of German origin who have passed from the by-ways of the City of London into the safe keeping of an internment camp recently is a man known as Albert Edward Heyr, originator of a "treasure hunt" which ended disastrously for several people in 1914.

Heyr, who was born in Germany and lived most of his life in South Africa, had a bold imagination. During the winter of 1913-14 it was whispered in the City that one or two people were about to make a fortune by investment in a private syndicate formed to find a whisky bottle "full of diamonds." Here and there one could be found who had ventured £5 in the syndicate and "would not part with it for £100."

The value of the diamonds was variously estimated at one, or two, or three millions.

These stories had their origin in a yarn told by the German South-African Heyr. It began with a journey through the trackless desert of South-West Africa and the discovery of a dying Boer. With his last breath the Boer confided in Heyr the story of the famous bottle, and the usual "plan." The bottle contained the fruits of a lifetime of hoarding and the plan pointed to an island off the coast of German South-West Africa, as the hiding-place.

A TREASURE SHIP.

There are, of course, laws framed in South Africa to prevent the export of diamonds without payment of a tax. Hence the hold which Heyr's story had on the imagination of City speculators.

The island, it was asserted, belonged neither to Great Britain nor to Germany, though either might lay claim to it were it known that it contained a bottle full of diamonds. To secure the treasure a vessel must be found and equipped, armed if necessary; the hold Heyr must be given command and the journey must be undertaken by men "willing to risk anything."

Such was the story. The fruits of it were seen when a young man of wealth was persuaded to borrow money on a revolutionary interest in an estate and finance the expedition. He lost both the money and the diamonds. Heyr went to South Africa just before the war and again after war broke out. On both occasions he returned without the diamonds, but was well furnished with money.

Oddly enough Heyr was one of the associates of "Gerald Hamilton," the young man who has been recently interned after serving a criminal sentence of two years. He knew the same circle of shady financiers and German agents, men and women, and visited the Duane House flat at which "Hamilton" was arrested.

Some of Hamilton's own money is said to have gone into Heyr's schemes. One of Heyr's chief accomplices is now in Spain, whether he fled after the break-up of his circle.

Guard the Children from Spring Colds

Spring is a trying season—one day is warm the next is wet and chilly—unless the mother is on her guard the little ones are seized with colds. Baby's Own Tablets, the "Canadian" children's remedy, are mothers' best friend in preventing or banishing colds. They act as a gentle laxative, keeping the bowels and stomach free and sweet. An occasional dose will prevent colds, or if a cold does come on "suddenly" the prompt use of the Tablets will quickly cure it. The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers, or by mail at 6d cents each from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 85 Broadway Road, Shanghai.

SAN FRANCISCO A FREE PORT.

SCHEME ADVOCATED BY COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce to investigate whether San Francisco should be made a free port, and of which John Clausen was chairman, has reported in favour of such a recommendation. "The universal testimony appears to be," says the report, "that a free port has aided immensely in quickly building up both the foreign and domestic trade of every harbour where it has been properly established."

Recounting the experience of other cities that have had free port areas, the report calls attention to the fact that the city of Hamburg, by virtue of its being a free port, had in 1913 surpassed London in its foreign trade by \$100,000,000, and far exceeded Liverpool in imports, notwithstanding the fact that the English cities had a certain natural advantage in being part of a free trade country. Hamburg's total foreign commerce, says the report, was only \$8,000,000 less than that of New York.

Other cities mentioned as illustrations of the successful operation of the free port plan were Hongkong, which, the report says, surpassed New York in clearing foreign trade tonnage several years before the war; Singapore, which advanced rapidly as a collecting and distributing centre, and Copenhagen, which, as free port, won the trade of the Baltic area.

ADVANTAGES TO BE GAINED.
What free ports are and how they are expected to operate is summarized in part as follows:—
By handling traffic more economically and expeditiously, a free port or free zone will encourage and give impetus to surplus production and benefit shippers, consignees and consumers.

Free ports will be the means of saving interest in large sums of money by precluding the necessity of tying up funds for customs duties while goods are held in warehouses.

Free ports will increase the speed and decrease the cost of receiving, transferring and reshipping of merchandise.

Free ports accord facilities for unloading goods, which may be stored, packed, mixed, assembled, manipulated and even manufactured within the free zone with the greatest possible freedom. Manufacturers are accorded the privilege of exhibiting their goods, grading and altering same for domestic or export use. Buyers can examine, test and compare the commodities of the world before making purchases.

Well-developed free ports or free zones in the United States will stimulate the growth of exporting houses and enable them to hold goods for set periods without the payment of duties—often equal to the cost of the commodity itself.

Besides supplying a more convenient outlet for American goods, free ports aid the American manufacturers in need of foreign supplies by bringing raw materials to our shores cheaply for subsequent import or export, as the needs of the trade demand.

The number, speed and efficiency of cargo boats will be greatly increased, and in this direction a free port becomes a vital factor in trade demands that will be placed upon us after the war.

KAISER HOLDS TO COLONIES.

The Kaiser has appointed Privy Counsellor Haber to be Governor of New Guinea, says the "Kölnische Volkszeitung," and adds: "It sounds curious that a Governor should be appointed to a region which we have lost during the war, but the fact that Germany has no intention of renouncing her colonies is thus clearly emphasised."

YOUR EYES

SHOULD NOT BE NEGLECTED.

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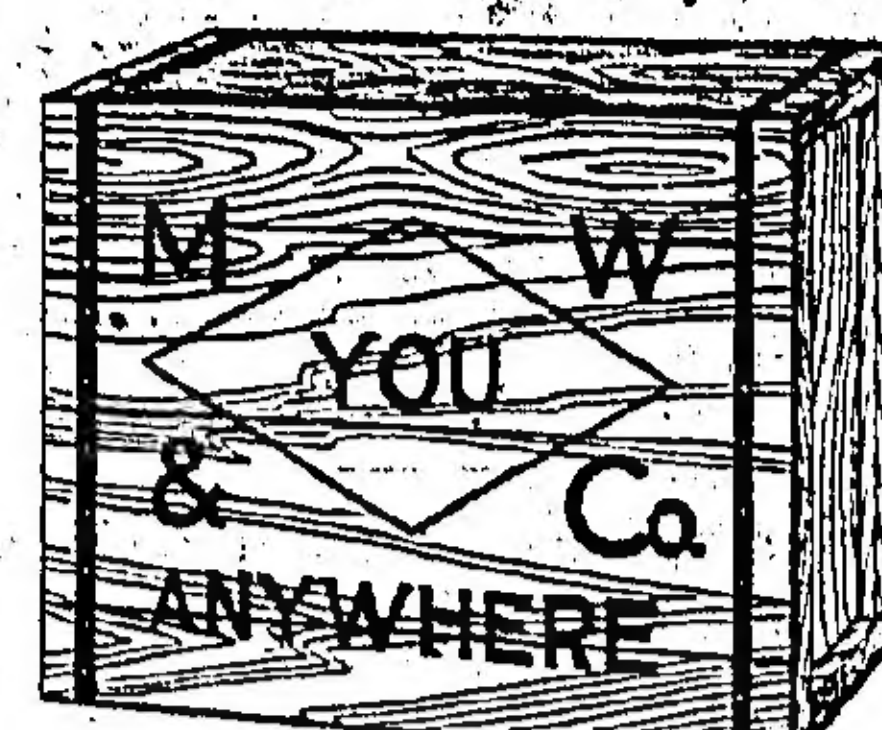
THE NEW PHENOL REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

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ENO'S FRUIT SALT

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IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THIRD WEEK OF THE OFFENSIVE.

AMERICAN REVIEW OF THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

SITUATION WILL REMAIN UNCERTAIN FOR SOME TIME.

New York, April 8. The War Department's Weekly Review states:—

The general strategic and tactical position of the Allies is becoming more favourable.

The enemy, at the opening of the third week of the offensive, is still far short of attaining his principal objectives. It is now evident that the German High Command contemplated overwhelming the British at the outset and driving a wedge between the French and British forces.

The enemy fully expected to achieve a decision in the course of one great battle.

The success of the plan depended on the ability to break through the British front and to advance so rapidly that the British and French reserves would not be able to arrive in time to close up the breach and restore the order of battle.

Evidence of the prisoners confirms the fact that the enemy hoped to gain the line of the Somme on the evening of the first day. As a matter of fact, he took ten days to cover ground which was expected to be overrun in 48 hours.

The stubbornness of the British resistance and the severe enemy casualties compelled the Germans to draw more heavily upon their reserves than they anticipated. The Germans are now throwing fresh forces into the battle in an effort to secure some limited objectives.

The Allied military machine under the leadership of Generalissimo Foch is working with precise smoothness, insuring the greatest economy, harmony and efficiency in the use of all forces.

The morale of the Allied troops remains high.

The German offensive has not spent itself and, owing to the enemy's determination to gain some sort of a success at any cost, the situation will continue uncertain for some time.

However, the general strategic and tactical position of the Allies is becoming more favourable.

Reports continue to indicate that the enemy contemplates an offensive in the Italian theatre, possibly along a broad front, including the entire northern sector from the upper Piave to Lake Garda.

AMERICAN TROOPS ENGAGED.

ACQUIT THEMSELVES SPLENDIDLY.

Paris, April 8. A despatch from the American Front states:—

The enemy on Friday evening attempted at two points a raid on American trenches.

The first attack was easily repulsed, while the second was allowed to approach close to the wire. Then a fire was opened by the Americans, whose infantry immediately leapt over the trenches and drove back their assailants. The first German trench was cleared, and the enemy was compelled to retire to support trenches.

American artillery replied to the very violent enemy artillery, silencing two German batteries.

GERMAN INTRIGUE IN MOROCCO.

PROPOSAL TO MASSACRE ALLIED SUBJECTS.

London, April 8.

The Times Tangier Correspondent states that the Germans in Morocco have made proposals to Raisuli and other tribal leaders, that in the event of a German victory over France, they shall rise in revolt, massacre the Allied subjects, declare the independence of Morocco and nominate a pro-German Sultan.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

A POSSIBLE CONDITION OF ADOPTION OF CONSCRIPTION.

London, April 8.

The Lobby Correspondents of the Daily Telegraph and the Morning Post state that the application of conscription in Ireland may be contingent upon the report of the Convention and the offer of Home Rule by the Government.

The Daily Chronicle implores the Government not to make a grant of Home Rule a condition of the adoption of conscription.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE GREAT STRUGGLE.

THE MOST CRITICAL DAYS OF THE WAR.

London, April 7.

Reuters Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on April 6 says:—In the second battle beginning on Thursday we held the enemy and repulsed him in most places with heavy losses with troops entering the battle on March 23.

The closing days of March were among the most critical of the war. The Germans had been stopped on the Oise and the Somme but confronting them between Montdidier and Moreuil was a mere cordon barring the way to Amiens. Troops were rallied from a sector hundreds of miles distant as fast as possible and engaged the enemy as soon as they detrained. The General, carrying a carbine, and the Staff had arrived and were scouting in the battlefield with only a few cavalry patrols between them and the Boche. A Staff Major was actually killed engaging the German mounted troops. The first reinforcements arrived on March 25, but the main body several days later.

Meanwhile, the enemy was preparing a grand attack. The moment was most critical for on March 27 nine miles of the line were screened only by cavalry patrols and a few guns. The line was re-established on March 29th, but held by only three French Divisions. These had for four successive days to meet the shock of thirty enemy Divisions. It is a sober fact that for those four days the General with three Divisions held up ten times our numbers and there has been no finer military feat during the war. During the whole battle relief was impossible, yet fresh German Divisions were thrown in daily.

The enemy is fully exploiting his superiority in numbers by attacking increasing strength also, always with fresh troops. As soon as an enemy Division gains its objective it is withdrawn and its place taken by another. A retiring Division is reinforced, rests a few days, then is again sent to battle. Hence within a week the First Guards Division was engaged on two different sectors.

We still hold essentially the line we held on March 23. The enemy held Moreuil and a number of villages on the west bank of the Aisne but they are dominated by the heights we retain. We hold Grivesnes and the chateau despite determined attacks on March 28th, 29th and 31st. This fight is typical of what is occurring daily. The village was held by five hundred French infantry men, commanded by a Colonel, who blocked the windows of the chateau with mattresses and took up a rifle to help the defenders. They repulsed three regiments of the First Prussian Guards Division, accounted the best in the German Army. The enemy came on in waves, pushed and fed by thick columns of infantry. The French fought them from tree to tree of the park back to the walls of the chateau, whereupon the Colonel ordered a counter-attack and the Poilus, crying *Vive la France*, charged. After a hideous mêlée among the trees, they drove the Germans from the park. Fighting against similar odds occurred on those four days along the whole Aisne front. The enemy halted on the 31st for a breather and the attacks were renewed on the 4th inst. with fifteen Divisions, including the Guards and Brandenburgers. The onslaught was repulsed with a slight loss of ground little more than the villages of Emisilly, Raineval and Saurville. To-day, the enemy is quiescent excepting for artillery activity, but the lull is expected to be of short duration.

AERIAL ACTIVITY.

WORK IN THE RAIN.

London, April 8.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—Our aeroplanes, watching the enemy movements, reported a hostile concentration southward of the Somme. Large formations immediately went out in the rain, and dropped over five hundred bombs and fired fifty thousand rounds on the assembled infantry.

We brought down fifteen and drove down eleven enemy machines. Sixteen of ours are not yet located, many of which doubtless were forced to land behind our lines owing to the difficulty of finding their aerodromes in the heavy rain. The Canadian airmen are doing most valuable work in the present battle.

HOWEL COMPLAINT IN CHILDREN.

DURING the summer months children are subject to disorders of the bowels and should receive the most careful attention. As soon as any unnatural looseness of the bowels is noticed, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy should be given. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

SIGNS OF A NEW THRUST ON BRITISH FRONT.

London, April 8.

Reuters Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing on the evening of the 7th, says:—

Local fighting has continued at various places along the British battle-front and there are sundry signs that the enemy is about to thrust again on a big scale. By the recent fighting north of the Somme the enemy endeavoured to improve his positions and possibly to secure a better jumping-off place. Between Menil and Bucquoy the German positions are very unfavourable to artillery movement, therefore there should be a big push to develop the region and only by such could a great concentric attack upon Amiens be carried out.

The infantry would soon outpace their gun supports if the enemy achieved further success. So far, however, their attempts have been almost entirely repulsed, invariably with very heavy losses.

The attack of the 5th inst. was carried out by four Divisions in waves having only a limited objective.

Since the enemy heavily gas-shelled Auchonvillers before attacking and as the staff hangs for days it is unlikely he would have employed it if he hoped to occupy the place.

Last night, after twice laying an intense barrage to a considerable depth, the Germans attempted to advance north of Auchonvillers but were smothered by artillery and were unable to advance.

EXPLANATION OF A FRENCH WITHDRAWAL.

THE ENEMY OUT-MANŒUVRED.

Paris, April 7.

With reference to the French withdrawal at Abbecourt, south of Chauny, in the Baris sector, mentioned in last night's communiqué, it is semi-officially explained that the French line there formed a dangerous sector which the French High Command decided to reduce. The Germans believed they could catch the French napping by anticipating the movement and attacking the point. They were unable, however, to prevent the conclusion of the French manoeuvre and their attempt was as costly to them as it was costly to the French. The withdrawal merely makes the French line more solid.

GERMAN REPORT.

London, April 8.

A wireless German official message says:—We have captured Pierremont and Folembrey.

THE PREMIER'S CALL TO INDIA.

THE VICEROY'S ENCOURAGING REPLY.

London, April 7.

The Press Bureau announces that Mr. Lloyd George has sent a message to the Viceroy of India as follows:—At this time, when the intention of Germany's rulers to establish tyranny not only throughout Europe, but in Asia, has become transparently clear, I ask the Government and people of India to redouble their efforts. Thanks to the heroism of the British Armies and their Allies, the enemy's attempt in the West is being checked, but to prevent the menace spreading eastward every lover of freedom and law must play his part. I have no doubt that India will add to the laurels already won and equip itself on an even greater scale than now at a balak which will save Asia from the tide of oppression and disorder which it is the enemy's object to achieve.

The Viceroy has replied that:—All India is stirred to the depths by the noble sacrifices of the British people in the cause of the world's freedom and the stern and unalterable resolution that those sacrifices evince. India, anxious yet confident, fully realises the great issues at stake and your trumpet call at this crisis will not fall on deaf ears. I feel confident that it will awake the Princes and people's leaders to a keener sense of the grave danger which, stemmed in Europe, now threatens to move eastwards. I look to them for the fullest effort and fullest sacrifice to safeguard the soil of their Motherland against all the attempts of a cruel and unscrupulous enemy and to secure the final triumph of the ideals of justice and honour for which the British Empire stands.

AMERICA'S THIRD LIBERTY LOAN.

\$3,000,000,000 SUBSCRIBED ON FIRST DAY.

New York, April 7.

The first day's subscriptions to the Third Liberty Loan were three billion dollars. In New York and throughout the country they exceeded the subscriptions of the first days of the two former loans.

Over one hundred millions was subscribed in New York.

The subscriptions include the Bankers Trust Company, twenty-five millions; the National Park Bank twenty millions; the Corn Exchange Bank sixteen millions.

A PARENT'S DUTY.

YOUR boy is always getting scratched or cut or bruised. Because these wounds have healed all right is no sign they always will. Get a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain-Balm and see that every injury is cared for immediately. You can get nothing better, and blood-poison is too dangerous a disease to risk. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

COMMISSARIES' NEW GRIEVANCE.

Petrograd, April 7.

The Council of Commissaries in a manifesto accuses Japan of striving to crush the Republic and seize Siberia and declares that Japan is a deadly enemy of the Republic. It says that the Council has demanded an explanation and warns the Allies that their replies will greatly influence the Council's foreign policy.

NEW AMBASSADORS APPOINTED.

M. Joffe has been appointed Ambassador to Berlin and M. Kamenet to Vienna.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 7.

Silver is quoted at 45 $\frac{1}{2}$. The Market is very quiet.

HONGKONG TENNIS LEAGUE.

The following is the annual report:—On behalf of the Committee I have much pleasure in presenting the Ninth Annual Report of the Tennis League.

There were two Divisions of the League as during the previous season. The following Clubs constituted Division I:—

Vanguard, Hongkong Cricket Club (A), Chinese Recreation Club (A), University (A), Chinese Recreation Club (A), United Service Club, and Kowloon Cricket Club (A).

The following Clubs constituted Division II:—

Craigengower, Naval Yard, Civil Service, Ladies' Recreation Club, Kowloon Cricket Club (B), University (B), Chinese Recreation Club (B), and Kowloon Cricket Club (B).

Two new Clubs, namely Kowloon Dock Yard, and Naval Yard, were welcomed to Division II. They took the places of Olympic and Wigwag who were unfortunately unable to enter teams owing to diminution in their membership. It is to be hoped that they will be able to enter this season.

It is to be regretted that some of the Clubs in Division II did not complete their fixtures, and the Committee feel that the attention of Club Secretaries should again be drawn to this in order that they may do their utmost to complete the fixtures lists in future.

The Tennis in both Divisions of the League during the season reached a high standard of excellence which was maintained throughout the season, and although the Club de Recreio won the Championship of Division II comfortably, there was a hard fight for League honours in Division I.

The United Services Club, Chinese Recreation Club, and Kowloon Cricket Club (A) tied for 1st place and had to replay each other twice before the ultimate Championship went to the Chinese Recreation Club.

The shields were presented to the winners by Miss Ventris at the conclusion of a very successful Tennis afternoon on the Chinese Recreation Club ground, the members of which were at home for the occasion, and the thanks of the League tendered to them for their hospitality.

Matches were played between the Winners and the Rest in each League. The Chinese Recreation Club lost to the Rest in Division I, the Club de Recreio likewise losing the match against the Rest in Division II.

The accounts show a balance in hand of \$1,183.

The Annual General Meeting will be held in the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion on Thursday, April 11th, at 8.15 p.m.

The League tenders its thanks to Mr. C. Bernard Brown for kindly auditing the Accounts.

F. LINDSAY-WOODS, Acting Hon. Secretary.

ARMED ROBBERY AT HUNGHOM.

An armed robbery is reported to the Police to have taken place at 137, Wuhu Street, Hunghom, last evening. It was stated that at about 9.35 p.m. six men, three of whom were armed with revolvers and the others with daggers, entered the shop and stole from a drawer in the counter \$50 in notes and coins. The alarm was raised by one of the folk who sounded the police whistle. The robbers ran away along Chatham Road and escaped by way of the railway path in the direction of Moukok.

THE MAGISTRACY.

THEFT OF AN IRON CABLE.

A Chinese pleaded guilty when charged before Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning, with stealing an iron cable from a coal yard in Yau-mat.

Sergeant Murphy said that, thieves of a similar nature was becoming epidemic in Yau-mat. The cable defendant stole was found concealed in a basket he carried whilst walking along Reclamation Street yesterday.

Mr. Wolfe imposed on the defendant a fine of \$5 with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour.

A BANISHEE'S RETURN.

Before Mr. Wolfe this morning, a Chinese was charged with returning from banishment before his term was over.

Sergeant Pepperlaw said the defendant three years ago was banished for a term of 30 years. He had been banished three times already and had returned each time.

Defendant said he was sick and had returned to the Colony to be treated for his sickness.

The Magistrate:—But you know very well that even if you were sick you were not to return.

Sentence of one year's hard labour and four hours' stocks was passed.

SERVES THE WHOLE FAMILY.

THE fame of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is world-wide. It is good for the deep-seated cough of the adult or the croup and whooping cough of the children. The same bottle serves the whole family. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WHO SHALL DECIDE?

[To the Editor of the "CHINA MAIL."]

April 9.

SIR.—Your reprint from *Truth* regarding the matter of Herr Buchner, formerly Conductor of the Viceroy's Band in India, which appeared in your Saturday's issue is interesting because it brings to the fore a question on which nobody seems to be able to give convincing reasons for answering it yes or no. That question is, should Germans like Herr Buchner be treated as enemy subjects and dealt with accordingly?

The subject is particularly interesting to me because Herr Buchner was at one time a personal friend of mine and as such I had a good insight into the man's character. As a family man Herr Buchner exhibited all the traits of an English gentleman, courteous and charming, he endeared himself to all with whom he came into contact, not the least with those officials with whom his appointment brought him into daily touch.

Now, Sir, I am as big a Hun hater as any in this part of the world and that being so it emphasises the high minded character of Herr Buchner that I can describe him as I have done and if any further corroboration of what I have said about him is needed, surely it is forthcoming in the action of the Government of India itself, as described in the *Illustrated Times* brings me to my point.

I should like to hear the opinion of some of your readers on the subject. Should a man like Herr Buchner, after years of faithful service, be treated as an enemy, discharged from his appointment and interned? To those who care to reply it would be the more interesting if they would give reasons. Personally, I am unable to answer the question. My patriotism forbids the negative, neither can I find convincing reasons for the affirmative. I might add that Herr Buchner is not the only German in India who has been retained by the British Government. Mr. Oertel, an Executive Engineer of the P.W.D. was similarly treated and a question in this regard was asked some time ago in the House of Commons when Mr. Austen Chamberlain was Secretary of State for India. Nor need we go as far as India to find instances of this kind. Up till, at any rate, a year ago Herr Buck, the conductor of the Shanghai Municipal Band was retained and although he did not take an active part in the band performances he was still in receipt of a salary. And Herr Buck is just such a man as Herr Buchner. I might also add that I have certain reason for thinking that it is not only the British who have retained the services of German employees. I have certain grounds for thinking that a German firm in Shanghai has seen to it that a former British employee shall want for his bread and butter until peace is declared. I have no definite proof of this but existing circumstances point very much that way. And my surmise is correct, should this man accept a retaining fee? He has given many years' good service to the firm before the war and they paid him a salary, which he could not justly expect to receive, starting with a new firm as a new hand.

I fear I have encroached upon your valuable space to an unwarranted extent but I think you will agree that the point is an interesting one and an expression of opinion with reasons for and against, can do no harm.

I am yours etc., DOUBTFUL.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A TRAM.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe acted as the Coroner at the inquest on an unknown Chinese, supposed to be a beggar, who died as the result of a fracture of the skull caused by being knocked down by a tramcar at Praya East on the 25th ultimo.

The jury empanelled were Messrs. J. Grace (foreman), A. Lay and C. Randall.

Dr. McKenny, Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital, said the deceased was admitted to the hospital on the evening of the 25th ultimo in an unconscious condition. He had a wound on his left cheek and a fracture of the skull, from which he died the next morning. Witness made a post-mortem examination and found an extensive fracture at the base of the skull. In his opinion death was due to the fracture of the skull. The fracture might have been caused by knocking against any hard substance.

A Chinese tram driver said he was taking the car from Happy Return to Whitty Street on the evening of the fatality. After turning the head past the Kwong Sang Hoag godown, about 8 o'clock in the evening, he saw six or seven people, including the deceased, rush across the road to the sea-front. He rang the bell and put on the brakes. The brass-hand rail of the car struck the deceased, knocking him down. Deceased fell outside the tracks. Witness got out of the car and lifted the deceased, who was unconscious, into a sitting position. Water was procured and dashed to his face, reviving him to some extent. Witness was then told by the ticket inspector to proceed, which he did.

In reply to the Coroner witness said he had been a driver since October last year. He had been a conductor before.

After further evidence the jury gave a verdict of "Death by misadventure."

"NESTOR" SANITARY FLUID.

A Reliable Disinfectant, Germicide, Antiseptic and Deodorant, non-Poisonous.

Per gallon tin 93.50
Per pint tin 50 cents.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

Telephone 288.

OTHERS LOOK THE SAME

"MALTHOID"

IS THE SAME

EVERYDAY! EVERYWHERE!

A Mineral Roofing! Laid by our experts! Guaranteed right!

Free particulars from

BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

TOMBOLA

(IN AID OF WAR CHARITIES.)

GIFTS WANTED FOR PRIZES

LAST DAY for receiving THURSDAY, 11th April, 1918.

HAVE YOU SENT YOURS?

IF NOT, please send immediately to

RECEIVING DEPOT Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., (Office,

1st Floor) 10 A.M. to NOON and 3 P.M. to 5 P.M.

Bulk Articles will be sent for on application to

Hon. Sec. "Tombola," P. O. Box No. 34, Hongkong.

NO GIFT TOO LARGE.

NO GIFT TOO SMALL.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

WAR BOND DRAWING

3 QUESTIONS AND 3 ANSWERS

QUESTION A.—How many tickets have you purchased or how many are you interested in? ANSWER A.—89.

QUESTION B.—Is the winning number amongst them? ANSWER B.—Of course!

QUESTION C.—If so, what are you going to do with the proceeds? ANSWER C.—Give 1/3rd to Charity and peach the balance.

The foregoing are reasonable answers to the questions, but you may have some better ones; if so, please submit them to "War Bond Answers," Post Office Box No. 251, Hongkong, who will give judgment thereon, and sender of the best answers will receive TWO WAR BOND TICKETS AND 5 TOMBOLA SPILLS. Any number of alternative answers may be sent in, but winner will be required to produce a War Bond Ticket already purchased for each answer submitted. All alternative answers to be sent in by the 23rd of April. They may be in comic, poetic or tragic vein.

Judging of answers will be made by the St. George's Day Publicity Committee.

TICKETS are on sale at Banks, Clubs, Hotels, Leading Stores and the Hongkong and China War Savings Association, c/o the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Orders for Artillery Company by Capt.

J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D.

PARADES AT BELCHERS BATTERY.

THURSDAY, 11th April.

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. D.R.F. Class only.

FRIDAY, 12th April.

7.30 a.m. Right Half Company. Layers and Settlers Class only.

Orders for Engineer Company by

Capt. W. Russell.

5th to 12th April.

E. L. Manning, night. Families as per notice posted at Headquarters.

Engine-Drivers at 8.15 p.m.; electricians at 8.30 p.m.

Officers next for duty: Belchers, Capt.

W. Russell; Lyemman, and Lieut. Hill;

Stoeger, Lieut. Stoeger.

Instruction for N. G. Co. and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty: Class 1 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. Class 2 at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Class 3 at Lyemman at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays. Under Staff Sergeants, Ovenside and Parsons, R.E. Corp. Day and Night. Corp. Norris, R.E. D.C. at Belchers; and Staff Sergeants, Rarely and White, R.E. and Staff.

Williams, R.E. D.C. at Lyemman. First-aid and First-aiders for April 1st.

will attend at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by

Major H. A. Morgan.

Annual Musketry Course 1918-19.

(a) The Commandant wishes once again to impress on all ranks the great importance of daily practice.

Ten minutes practice at high every day (5 minutes deliberate aiming and 5 minutes rapid loading and firing) is of more value than any number of parades. During curfew hours can be obtained at Headquarters on application to the Quarter-Master.

(b) The Tests of Elementary Training will be starting shortly and the following arrangements for carrying them out will be made:

The Tests will be carried straight through once. Those that pass will be exempted from further tests till the whole of their Platoon (except the few who have failed) has passed. Those that fail will be put back for further instruction. After a time the tests will again be taken and the above procedure will be repeated.

Notes on Musketry compiled by Lieut. Harcourt and Lieut. Lyemman, in which all these tests and other useful information can be found, can be obtained at Headquarters on application to the Adjutant.

(c) All ranks are hereby informed that, now that the tests are to start, to all who become a third class shot will have to attend 3 extra drills a week till the commencement of the next Annual Course and that anyone who becomes a second class shot will have to attend one extra drill a week till the commencement of the next Annual Course. Firing in the Range will be by points (except of course for Practice 1). Those who have the highest aggregate to date will always fire first. Scoring Cards will be issued to all prior to commencing their course. The scores obtained must be entered on these cards on the range and shown to and initialed by the Officer Superintending the Practice.

A. B. This order is to be read out on four consecutive days by Officers Commanding M.O. Company, Mounted Section, Signalling Section and Platoons. References above, Marksmen and 1st Class shots who obtained over 120 points will be exempted from doing the Tests of Elementary Training this year.

A. B. Company.

PARADES.

FRIDAY, 12th instant.

5.15 p.m. All Subalterns at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

B. Company.

WEDNESDAY, 10th instant.

5.30 p.m. No. 7 Platoon on Polo Ground. Hongkong residents in parade at Cricket Club at 5.10 p.m. and proceed by tram to Causeway Bay.

THURSDAY, 11th instant.

5.15 p.m. Nos. 5 and 6 Platoons on Cricket Ground. Platoon drill, dress, drill order.

FRIDAY, 12th instant.

5.15 p.m. All Subalterns at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

MACKENZIE GUN COMPANY.

WEDNESDAY, 10th instant.

5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters Nos. 4 and 5 Guns only.

THURSDAY, 11th instant.

5.10 p.m. Drill at Headquarters. The following men only need attend: Field, Irvine, Laing, A. G. D. Logan, A. C. Logan, McKenna, Pinquet, and Stapleton.

FRIDAY, 12th April.

Officers at Headquarters. Tests of Elementary Training.

MOUNTED SECTION.

THURSDAY, 11th April.

5.30 p.m. At Jockey Club Stables. Dress, drill order without rifles.

FRIDAY, 12th April.

5.15 p.m. All units except "D" Company on Murray Parade Ground, under Serjeant Edmonds and Corp. Grimes. Dress, drill order.

A. B. COMPANY.

FRIDAY, 12th instant.

5.15 p.m. All Sections, squad and sections drill on Murray Parade Ground. Drill, drill order.

Orders for Cadet Company by 2nd Lieut.

J. H. W. Armstrong.

PARADES.

WEDNESDAY, 10th instant.

5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sections at Yamnui Football Ground. Squad drill.

5.30 p.m. Band Practice at Headquarters.

G. E. STEWART.

Captain.

Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkins.

C.B.E., D.S.P. (R.).

EQUIPMENT.

Requisitions for fresh issues of summer uniform and for boots must be made in writing to Equipment Officers on or before Monday, the 15th instant.

All members in possession of Service Rifles are ordered to return same to Armoury at Central on or before Friday, 15th instant.

Rifle strings are to be returned to this office before the 15th instant.

By Order.

T. F. HOSKIN.

A.S.P. (R.) and Adjutant.

Orders for Engineer Company by

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5th to 12th April.

E. L. Manning, night. Families as per notice posted at Headquarters.

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5.30 p.m. Band Practice at Headquarters.

G. E. STEWART.

Captain.

Adjutant, H.K. Defence Corps.

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Butcher Meat.

Beef Sirloin, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Prime Cut, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Corned, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Roast, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Braised, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Soup, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Steak, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Steak Sirloin, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Sausages, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Bullock's Brains, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Toong, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Toong, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Head, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Heart, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Rump, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Kidney, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Tail, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Liver, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Tripe (addressed), - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Calf's Head and Feet, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Mutton Chop, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Leg, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Shoulder, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Saddle, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Pig's Chitterling, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Brain, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Feet, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Fry, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Heart, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Kidney, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Liver, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Pork Chop, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Leg, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Lois, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Fat or Lard, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Sheep's Head and Feet, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Heart, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Kidney, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Liver, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Sucking Pig, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Suet, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Mutton, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Veal, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Sausages, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Lard, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Barbel, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Bream, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Canton Fresh Water Fish.

Hot Sea Yu.

Carp, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Catfish, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Crabs, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Cuddie Fish, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Dab, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Dace, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Dog Fish, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Eel, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Frog, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Garoupa, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Gudgeon, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Herring, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Halibut, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Labrus, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Loach, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Lobster, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Mackerel, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Monk Fish, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Mullet, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Oyster, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Parrot Fish, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Pike, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Plaice, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Pomfret, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Pomfret, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Prawns, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Ray, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Rock Fish, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Roach, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Salmon, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Shark, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Skate, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Snappers, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Sole, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Tench, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Turbot, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Turtles, small, fresh water.

Turtles, small, fresh water.

Poultry.

Chicken, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Capon, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Capon, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Duck, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Doves, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Eggs, Hen, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Eggs, Hen, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Fowls, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Geese, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Pigeons, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Pigeons, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Turkeys, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Turkeys, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Pheasant, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Pheasant, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Partridges, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Partridges, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Fruits.

Almonds, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Apples, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Bananas, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Carambolas, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Carambolas, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Lichers, Dried, (small stone).

Lai Chi Koon lb. 25.

Oranges, (Canton), (Sweet).

Shan-sheng Tin Chang. 18.

Oranges, (Canton), (Sour).

Shan-sheng Tin Chang. 18.

Peanuts, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Persimmons, Large, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Plantain, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Pumelo, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Walnuts, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Grapes, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Vegetables, &c.

Artichokes, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Beans, Sprout, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Long, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Best Root, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Bitter Squash, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Brinjals, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Red, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Cabbage Chinese, (common).

Shanghai, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Cane Shoots, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Cauliflower (large), - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Cauliflower (small), - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Carrots, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Celery, Chinese, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Chillies, Dried, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Red, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Green, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.

Curry Staff, English, - Mei Lung Pa. 24.